

A

# REVIEW

## OF THE

### Affairs of FRANCE:

Purg'd from the Errors and Partiality of *New-Writers* and  
*Petty-Statesmen*, of all Sides.

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Saturday, August 19. 1704.

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TWO *Reviews* more would have dis-  
 miss'd the Article of *Sweden*, but I am  
 oblig'd to Halt in the middle of the  
 Story, upon the occasion of the great Turn of  
 Affairs in *Europe*, from the late Victory at *Hoch-  
 stetten*.

The Objectors to our Arguments seem to Re-  
 ply with some Advantage, that *French* Power  
 appears to be less Formidable, than at the be-  
 ginning of these Papers I represented it, and  
 that all the Terrible things which I foretold of  
 it, are dash't at one blow; that we need not  
 concern our selves in the Quarrel between the  
*Swede* and the *Pole*, for the Busines is done,  
 the Confederacy stands upon its own Legs a-  
 gain, the *Swede* can now do us no harm, the  
 Ruin of the *Pole* cannot affect it, and so I  
 ought to have done with it.

The Victory of the Duke of *Marlborough*, I  
 allow to be a very great Action, the Greatest,  
 most Glorious, and most Compleat Victory that  
 I can find in History for above 200 Years past;  
 and as no Man in *Europe* more heartily  
 rejoices at it, than the Author of these Pa-  
 pers, so perhaps I am ready to own it Greater  
 in its Consequences than every body imagines.

The Defeat of the Army, barely as such, tho'  
 it be allow'd to be the Flower of the *French*  
 Troops, and to be a great thing, is not all;  
 there is the Duke of *Bavaria* left to the Emper-  
 or's Mercy; that Fatal Breach, made in the  
 Heart of the Empire, in a fair way to be heal'd

to all the Advantage imaginable — There  
 is the Duke of *Savoy*, who was upon the point  
 of being ruin'd, in a fair way to be deliver'd,  
 and perhaps so Succour'd, as to be likely to  
 dilodge the *French* out of *Italy*.

There is such a Breach made in the *French*  
 Cavalry, which is the Glory and Strength of  
 his Kingdom, as he will not be easily able to  
 Repair. The very Re-mounting his *Hov'*, sup-  
 posing him to have Men enough, is a difficulty  
 which the King of *France* perhaps is more sensi-  
 tible of than we are, all his Horses being bought  
 either from *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Flanders* or  
*England*.

As to the Troops of his Household, so often  
 term'd Invincible, and which were now forc'd  
 into the *Danube*, I am of Opinion they are the  
 soonest restor'd of any part of his loss; for the  
 Numerous Gentry of *France* are such, and the  
 riding in those Troops is thought so much an  
 Honour, as well as the Pay so good, that the  
*French* indigent Gentlemen will crowd to be  
 receiv'd into those Troops.

The loss of their Infantry I take to be a deep  
 stroke, supposing a great part of the 15000 Pri-  
 soners taken, will take Pay in the Imperial Ar-  
 mies.

But after all, I hope the Confederates will  
 not be secure upon this Success; *France* is far  
 from being reduc'd by this Blow; perhaps some  
 of the Great Desigus form'd in the boundless Ambi-  
 tion of that Prince, may be prevented, and

tis a great deal to obtain that : But France has so much in his Possession belonging to all the Confederates, that whenever he pleases to give up his Acquirements, and to dismiss his Conquests, I believe I do not at all lessen the high Allies, if I say they'll willingly come to a Peace with him.

'Twould be a great Stroke to bring France to be on the Defensive, which we have never seen yet; but when ever that happy time shall come, we shall find his Forces very Numerous, his Frontiers very Strong, and his Conduct very Wary — As a good Peace is the end of all War, I doubt not but we shall find the King of France will offer the Confederates good Terms of Peace, before he comes to be in a Condition to have the Laws prescrib'd to him.

But not at all to lessen the Glory of this Victory, I freely own it is not only the greatest Action, but has the greatest Consequences of any in the Memory of Man.

The Circumstances encrease the Glory of it, 15000 Prisoners, a Marshal of France, 16 other Generals, and 1500 other Officers in the Number, such a thing the World could never speak of before; the Flower of the French Cavalry destroy'd, 3000 Horse, of the Troops of the Household, drove to throw themselves headlong into the Danube.

The Rout of this Army in their Enemies Country where, Ulm excepted, they have no Sanctuary for the Fugitives to Retreat to, for above 100 Miles, and consequently must be at the Mercy of the Boors, who generally show but little to Friend or Foe, when routed and forc'd to fly.

The Garrisons of Ulm, Augsburgh, Memingen, and Kempten, so far from Relief, that unless they Abandon them and retreat, or unless the Duke de Villeroi advances to fetch them off, they must Capitulate, and accept of such Conditions as the Victor will grant, Relief being absolutely impossible.

Now 'tis supposed the Swis's may talk in a different Tone than usual, and insist more warmly on the Neutrality of Savoy, the Duke de Feuillade, the Marquis de Marsigly, 'tis very probable will all be recall'd, and the Duke of Savoy left a little more at large.

But after all, this is but preventing the French in the General Destruction he had design'd to make in Europe ; if we come to Attack him on the Rhine, I doubt we shall find, That as he is now drawing all the Troops together, which he can possibly spare from all parts of his King-

dom, so he will make a great Army on the Rhine, and perhaps make some Efforts there, before the Confederates can so finish their Work, as to face about for the Safety of that side.

Indeed if the Bavarian complies, as he must certainly do, if he is not quite bereft of his Understanding, the Confederates may divide their Forces, and we may see the Duke of Marlborough with his Victorious Army on the Banks of the Rhine, before this Campaign is over.

And who knows what one Campaign more may produce ?

But all this does not make it less needful, to bring the Swede to Reason ; we ought to be thankful that it makes the Confederates in a Condition to talk with his Swedish Majesty in a different Stile, from what they could before, but not at all the less reasonable.'

We are told that his Swedish Majesty is Marched Southward, directly to fight the King of Poland. If his Polish Majesty fights without his Saxon Army, which are Marching 24000 strong to his Assistance, he is very much to blame, and ought rather to Encamp, Entrench and Fortify himself so, as not be oblig'd to fight, till he joyns his Forces.

We hear he is already joyn'd by 20000 Muscovites, and by 19000 Cossacks ; what kind of Relyance the King of Poland has on those Troops, I know not, but we never yet found that the Polish Cossacks, tho' they are brave Fellows to fight the Tartars, could Match the Finland-Horse, which are, or at least formerly were, as good Troops as any in the World.

If therefore the King of Poland ventures a Battle without his Saxon Forces, he will run a great hazard of being worsted ; and tho' all the World will allow he is a very Brave and Daring Prince, they may Praise his Courage, but no Man will Praise his Discretion. His certainly his Interest to spin out the Time, the Swedes cannot Winter where he now is, and if he Encamps under the Cannon of Lemberg, he will hardly be forc'd to fight.

Mean time I cannot but wonder at the King of Sweden, that so absolutely abandons his Livonian Subjects to the Cruelty of the Muscovite, who as the last Post informs us, have taken Dorpat by Storm.

No Nation in Europe are so bad as the Muscovites, to take a Town by Storm ; the Cruelties of other Nations in such Cases are generally bad, but these are meer Devils : 'Twould be a melancholy Task to repeat the Barbarities they have used in such Cases, in which excepting the famous

Famous Massacre the *Cossacks* made at *Astrecan*, I know nothing like them ; the *Spaniards* in *America* ha rdly come up to these, they are worse than *Turks*, as much as *Turks* are worse than *English Men*.

These are the Men this Protestant Monarch has suffered to take the City of *Dorpat* by Storm, while he is Invading his Neighbours, and pushing on his Conquests in *Poland*.

The Taking of *Dorpat*, is related in short with this Circumstance, That the *Muscovites* Entred after a desperate Resistance, and carry'd

it Sword in hand ; that they have Massacred all the Garrison, which was 4000 Men, and sav'd only the Gouvernour and 80 Officers, who are made Prisoners ; all the rest, together with all the Inhabitants, as most of the Accounts say, both Men, Women and Children, were left to the Merciless *Muscovite*, and put to the Sword, without distinction of Age, Sex or Condition.

If this be true, and the King of *Sweden* can sleep with it, I have nothing to say to it ; but Heaven deliver all Good Christians from such Protectors.

## ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

**T**H E Author of the *Review* thought it but Decent to come before his own Society, for an Error, which tho' he may have something to say to excuse it, is nevertheless an Error, viz. That in the *Review*, N° 41. he calls the King of *Poland* the Grandson of that Elector of *Saxony*, who fought so Bravely at the Relief of *Vienna*, whereas he was his Son.

The Author having no Relief in this Case but his Memory, could call to Mind, that there was an Elector of *Saxony* between this Present Prince and that Elector, who was at the Relief of *Vienna*, and thought it had been the Father of the Present Prince ; but as he remembred that Prince liv'd but a little while, he strove to furnish himself from History, but found little or nothing in Books to inform him, and so concluded upon it, as before, that he was the Father of this Prince, whereas he was his elder Brother, and dying without Children, left his Dignity and Possessions to this Present Prince, the King of *Poland*.

Now tho' the Matter is really but of very small Consequence, yet that the World may see both how Nice Mankind is with the Author, and how thankful he is to those, that in a friendly manner, please to inform him of any Mistake ; He acquaints the World, that he has receiv'd no less than 4 Letters to reprove him for this Slip ; and he oberves also how much more Civility he may expect from Strangers, than from his own Countrymen ; and how much more Manners is used among other Nations, than among *True Born English Men* ; and he has taken up this Paper to let the Reader know, That he receiv'd but two Letters from *English Men*, and two from Foreigners.

The first *a la Belingsgate*, fill'd with Spr-

rillity, and sign'd *F. K.* is so full of Scoundrel Language, and not to me only, but to his Majesty of *Poland*, and last of all to the Government, that to tell the World the Truth, the Author dares not Print it, but assures the Reader, there is altogether as little Sence in it as Manners.

The Second Letter is sign'd *A. B.* and to that Gentleman I am to say, That his Letter being long, something Scurrilous, and very trifling, I have rather chose to enter the Lists with him, by Letter, than to trouble the World with what he so little Argument, and so much of ill Nature ; wherefore as much in Respect to himself as the Paper, I have left him out, and only inform him, that if he please to Enquire at Mr. *Matthew's*, there is an Answer left for him in Writing ; but if he thinks himself not satisfied without a Publication, he shall have the Satisfaction when he pleases.

The third hint of this Error is in Civiller Terms, as follows ;

Sir,  
**T**HAT Elector of *Saxony*, who saved *Vienna* on the Rhine, is the same, viz. *John George III.* Therefore you can't call + the King of *Poland*, *Augustus*, in *Review N° 41.* Pag. 177. a Son of the one, and a Grandson of the other. The Reason of your Mistake, I suppose to be this, That between the said *John George III.* and the King *Augustus*, there has been another Elector of *Saxony*, viz. *John George IV.* whom perhaps you have look'd upon as the Father of his Successor in the Electoral Dignity, whereas he was but his elder Brother.

A Saxon, who Professes himself very much oblig'd to you for the Justice you have done to

by

his Prince against the King of Sweden, takes the freedom to acquaint you with this, being

Sir,

August 1 Your most humble Servant.  
1704.

Johann Georgio III. & presenti Poloniae Regij  
renissimo intervenisse.

Gratulor Mibi equidem de Urbanitate qua me  
cōbonestare Dignatus es, & tua frui Consuetu-  
dine, non minus jucundum quam utilis dabo, libet;  
Laine Ibi loquendo plurimum Impar.

Filius Anglie quam Injuriosissime,

Debellatus,

Reviewem.

D. D. F.

The fourth, which is full as Candid, is as follows.

Aug. 18.

1704.

Amice plurimum colende,

**C**VM non veniam tantum promiseris iū, qui  
in scriptis Tuis aliquid annotaverint, quod  
contr. Historia vel Genealogia veritatem scrip-  
tum sit; verum etiam gratissimum Tibi il fore Pub-  
licè contestatus fuerit; Hinc auctor fui sequen-  
tem Tibi indicare errorum, quem tamen conatum  
ut benignè excusare velis iterum atque iterum  
pecc. N° 41. P. 177. exponit Genealogia Au-  
gusti Regis Polonis, & dicitur ipsam esse illius E-  
ledorii Nepotem, qui Viennam obsidione liberavit,  
& Filium ejus, qui Gallos hic fugavit, sed siito  
tunc fuisse unum cunctaque Electorem, scilicet  
Johannem Georgium III. Forte error ex eo natus,  
quod Joh. Georg. IV. nostri Regis frater erat, non  
parentes. Habere potes fidem secure mibi in Sex-  
cento nato & Angliam vane visitandi. Scripsi  
idemotae Latinus, cum per his Menes, quos hic  
fui loqui paulisper, non scribere anglice didice-  
rim. Non scripsi prius ne à societate Scandalosa  
eandem accepiam responsum, quam cutam N°  
43. datum legi. Nigrave est proxime aliquid de  
erroribus of the Daily Courant transcribam, qui  
avide tuo colloquio frui desidero omni tempore  
Tibi inservienti promptus. Vale, & si merebor  
fave,

Totus Tuus  
Natione Saxo.

Aug. 16. 1704.

To the English Letter the Author returns,  
He thanks the Gentleman for his Friendly In-  
formation, and the obliging Manner of it; freely  
owns the Mistake, and thus performs the Pro-  
mise made, That he should be thankful to any  
Man that would inform him.

To the other Gentleman, whose Letter is as  
kind as his Observation is just; I shall pay my  
Acknowledgement in the same Tongue which his  
Letter brings to me, tho' far short in Elegancy  
or Stile, and refer the Learned part of our Rea-  
ders to the particulars.

Peregrine Generolissime,

**U**IT nihil unquam Mibi Gratium fuit quam Ger-  
tior fieri ubi in Errorem delabi contigerat  
(cum Hu manum sit Errare) Ita hic devinctus Mi-  
bi videor, quod humanissime ac honestissime Erro-  
rem Ostenderas.

Huic uni eum Acceptum Refero, quod in Mem-  
ori venerat principem quendam serenissimo Electori

In our last Review, P. 203. in the Letter from  
Mr. Undertaker, l. 8. read Colts of Surt.

Advertisements are taken in by J. Matthews  
in Pilkington-Court in Little-Britain.

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the Green Dragon Tavern, are made and sold  
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Urns, Eagles, and Pine-Apples, to stand upon  
Posts of Large Gates; also large or small Figures,  
all made of hard Metal, much more durable  
than Stone, and cheaper; also Candle Moulds,  
fit to make Wax or Tallow Candles, from 1 in  
the Pound, to 20: There is also made Artificial  
Fountains, that Play Water from 1, 2, or 3 Foot,  
to 20 or 30 Foot high, 1, 2, 3, or 6 Hours together,  
without Repeating with the same Water; which  
Fountains or Engines may be made use of to extin-  
guish Fire 40 or 50 Foot high, with a continu-  
ed Stream, larger than the Common Fire-Engines.

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all the Degrees and Indispositions in Venereal  
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Advice, and a perfect Cure, let his or her Dis-  
ease be of the longest Date: He likewise gives  
his Advice in all Diseases, and prescribes a Cure.  
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an) in Great Knight-Riders-street, near Doctors  
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charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest  
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By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it  
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raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free  
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